

WORKMEN'S ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
TRADES COUNCIL
OF NEW HAVEN.

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OCTOBER 26, 1889.

NEW HAVEN NOTES.

The Brewers' Union of this city hold their third annual ball at Harugari Hall on Nov. 18.

The joint meeting of the German and American Section was well attended last Sunday afternoon, and much important business was transacted.

The tailors of this city should wake up and organize. There are a good many tailor shops in town which need overhauling. Now is the time.

The Tinsmiths' and Plumbers' Union are organized on a good foundation; now let them prepare for good solid work among their less fortunate brethren.

A joint meeting of the German and American Sections of New Haven will be held next Sunday, Oct. 27, to receive the report of the delegate to the Chicago convention. All members should attend.

The Musical Union of New Haven is in need of a good cleaning out. If there are any musicians who are in the union for principle, let them show it by ridding themselves of those who profess unionism in words and not by action.

WOMEN AND SOCIALISM.

The growing organization of labor, and the increasing definiteness of labor's aims, render it more imperative than ever that the great female wing of labor's army should be in touch with the main body. Hitherto the women workers have been the despair of their male comrades; their lack of organization, their readiness to work for starvation wages, their promptitude to sacrifice themselves personally to get bread for their children, coupled with their hesitation to make sacrifices in the interests of their class when temporary loss was inflicted thereby on the individual home, their docile submission to oppression, the natural outcome of the subervency enforced on them by their male proprietors, whether husbands, fathers or brothers—all these things, accompanied by a plentiful lack of social knowledge and capacity, made the problem of the industrial organization of women one of the most unpromising of social puzzles. The employing class were quick to take advantage of this unorganized and subervient female labor. "I prefer women to men as operatives," said a cotton master in evidence before a Parliamentary Commission, "and I prefer the married women, for they are more docile." Anyone who has seen the painful eagerness with which the mother of little children clings to work under conditions which a man would strike against, will appreciate the point of the cotton masters' remark. This host of "docile" women have been the masters' most useful allies in their struggles with the men, and they have been utilized to beat down and to keep down wages with the unscrupulousness which marks the attempts of capital to enslave labor. Unhappy men, in dealing with female labor, have been as short-sighted as women have been in dealing with labor interests generally; they have recognized the immediate danger of this competition as driving down wages, and they have striven to exclude women from the labor market instead of incorporating them in the fighting forces of the workers. It was their policy to include them in their unions, to insist on equal pay for equal work, to make it their interest as well as their duty to combine with the men against the masters instead of allying themselves with the masters against the men, and so wrest from the grasp of capital its new weapon. This course is now being adopted in some trades, with the happiest results, and the forlorn hope of labor is beginning to change into a conquering force.

The preaching of socialism among the workers is at the root of this happy change in the aspect of affairs. Women have been attracted by the hope of social change held out by the socialist propaganda; they have recognized the fundamental justice of the socialist contention; and they feel that socialism offers them what no other system has hitherto done, complete freedom and economic independence, and with these endless possibilities of growth and of development. Already there are signs that women are beginning to transfer to socialism the devotion and enthusiasm they have hitherto lavished on religion, and that they will be ready to make for the cause of human emancipation the sacrifices erstwhile only made for creed. But the devotion to socialism will be intelligent instead of blind, for the training of the intellect will come to guide and utilize the emotions of the heart. The education of women will

deliver society from the peril that resides in a mass of potent but ill-regulated enthusiasm, and the intellectual discipline necessary for the due understanding of Socialism will prepare women to play their part in the economic revolution that has even now begun. Hitherto half the intellectual force of the race has been wasted, while the emotions have been overforced in one sex and stunted in the other. A better balance of head and heart in both sexes will be the natural outcome of Socialism.—*Annie Besant in London Justice.*

Joseph M. Hillman, who is to be executed at Woodbury, N. J., on November 13, for the murder of Peddler Herman Seideman, has made a confession in which he says that Seideman had rattled money in his pocket before going to bed. Hillman could not sleep thinking of it. At midnight he got up, took a hatchet, and struck his victim on the head. He further says: "After killing him I went through his pockets and got \$11.20. I then wanted to get rid of the body, and thought of the mill pond. I took him by the heels and dragged him out of the door to the road and down the road across the first bridge to the second one that crosses the creek, then dumped the body into the creek and opened the flood-gates. The water washed him down to the swamp."

Mrs. Amanda Stout, wife of John Stout, a prominent builder of Stroudsburg, Pa., was arrested in Wilkesbarre charged with bigamy. About three months ago she eloped with William Hillen, twenty-two years of age, deserting her home and four children. In Camden, N. J., they were married by a Justice of the Peace.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For all kinds of Job Printing, go to the Stafford Printing Co.

ORGANIZE!

Workingmen and women in any part of the State of Connecticut wishing to organize can have the assistance of the Federation of Labor, by addressing its President, T. J. Flood, P. O. Box 542, New Haven, Conn.

TRADES UNION CALENDAR.

Meetings Regularly Held at Trades Council Hall, 789 Chapel Street.

Delegates to the Trades Council received at the regular meetings, on the First and Third Sunday evenings in each month.
A. A. of L. and S. W., 3d and 4th Thursday evgs. BREWERS, alternate Sunday mornings.
BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS and JOINERS, 3d and 4th Wednesdays.
CIGARMAKERS (30), 4th Tuesday in month, 7:30 p. m. Executive Board every Saturday, 6 p. m.
CIGARMAKERS (67), 2d Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.
FURNITURE WORKERS, 3d and 4th Friday evgs. GUNITE CUTTERS, 3d Saturday evening.
HORSE SHOERS, 3d Tuesday evening.
IRON MOLDERS (90), 1st and 3d Thursday evgs. IRON MOLDERS (77), 1st and 3d Friday evenings.
JOURNEMEN BAKERS, 3d and 4th Saturday at 6 p. m.
STONE MASONS, 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings.
TAILORS, 3d and 4th Mondays, 8 p. m.
TRADES COUNCIL, 1st and 3d Sundays, 7:30 p. m.
TYNOGRAPHICAL, 4th Sunday, 3 p. m.
WOOD CARVERS, 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings.

Meetings.

Notices 5 lines or less, under this head inserted at \$5.00 per year, payable in advance.

NEW HAVEN.

AMERICAN SECTION, S. L. P.—Regular Meeting the 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE meets every second and fourth Thursday in the month at No. 1, Marsh Court. Secretary of State Committee, Jos. Ellern; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Werner.

SECTION NEW HAVEN, S. L. P.—The Regular Meetings of this Section are held at 381 Chapel street on the first Monday of each month at 8 o'clock p. m.

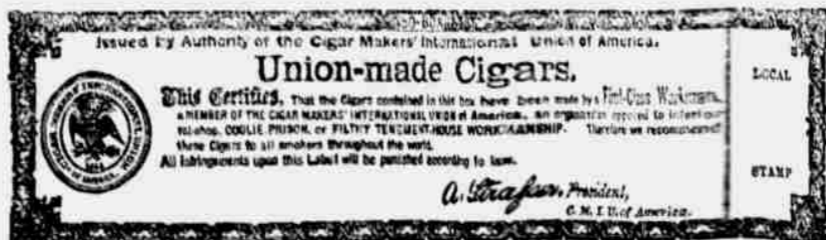
TRADES COUNCIL.—Regular Meetings on the First and Third Sundays in each month, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. All Unions should be represented.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.—Public Meetings every Wednesday at Social Hall, 39 Fourth street, up stairs. Organizer, T. Ross Martin, 306 Minna st.

THE UNION LABEL.

At the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Cigarmakers' International Union, held at Chicago in the month of September, 1886, the following label was adopted as a trade-mark, to be pasted on every box of Cigars made by Union men.



If you are opposed to the servile labor of Coolies, smoke Union-made cigars.

If you are opposed to contracts for convict labor, in deadly competition with free labor, smoke Union-made cigars.

If you favor higher wages, smoke Union-made cigars.

Advertisements.

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It has received the endorsement of the General Executive Board of the U. H. A., and is recommended by them to all members of the order. The label is placed in every union-made hat before it leaves the workman's hands.

If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it on another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit.

Do not buy hats with surplus K. of L. or other supposed Union labels, as non-union manufacturers are using them for deceptive purposes.

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THOMAS F. O'ROURKE, President Hat-Makers' International Association.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN CITIZENS' AGENCY FOR ESTABLISHING A JUST AND SCIENTIFIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE PEOPLE'S AFFAIRS: THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY PLATFORM

Labor being the self-evident creator of all wealth and civilization, it is but equitable that those who perform all labor and thus create all wealth should enjoy the product of their toil.

But this is rendered impossible by the modern system of production which, since the discovery of steam-power and since the general introduction of machines, in all branches of industry carried on with such gigantic means and appliances as but a few are able to possess.

The present industrial system is co-operative in one respect only, which is: That not, as in former times, the individual works alone and for his own account, but dozens, hundreds and thousands of men work together in shops, in mines, on huge farms and lands, co-operating according to the most efficient division of labor, while the fruits of this co-operative labor are not reaped by the workers themselves, but are in a great measure appropriated by the owners of the means of production.

This system, by gradually extinguishing the middle class of people, necessarily separates society into two classes—the class of the wage-workers and that of the capitalists.

This system causes:

The planlessness and reckless rate of production.

The waste of human and natural forces.

The commercial and industrial crises.

The constant uncertainty of the material existence of the wage-workers.

The misery of the laboring masses.

The accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few.

These conditions which under the present industrial system cannot but become more and more aggravated, are inconsistent with the interests of mankind, and with the principles of justice and true democracy, as they destroy those rights which the Declaration of Independence of the United States holds to be inalienable in all men: the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

These conditions shorten and imperil life by want and misery. They destroy liberty because the economical subjection of the wage-workers to the owners of the means of production leads immediately to their political dependence upon the same sources, and finally frustrates the pursuit of happiness, which is never possible when life and personal liberty are constantly endangered.

This system, however, carries within itself the germs of a new organization of humanity in the modern industrial States, both economically and morally.

By the evolution of this system to the last stage, the proletarianized masses of workers will finally have opposed to them comparatively few industrial despots, and by reason of the unbearable uncertainty of living conditions, the former will be compelled to abolish the wage system, and establish the co-operative society.

The basis of co-operative society stipulates the substitution of public ownership for private ownership of land, instruments of labor (machines, factories, etc.), and with it co-operative production and guarantee of a share in the product in accordance with the service rendered by the individual to society.

The Socialist Labor Party bases its name, "Labor Party," upon the acknowledgment of the oppression of the class of wage-workers by the class of capitalists.

DEMANDS.

We consider it the first duty of the Government and Legislatures to change the present economical conditions into a co-operative system of society, by proper legislation, and thus avoid a conflict between the possessors and the non-possessors. For that purpose we strive for the acquisition of political power with all appropriate means.

SOCIAL DEMANDS.

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production; establishment by Act of Congress of a legal work-day of not more than eight hours for all industrial workers, and corresponding provisions for agricultural laborers.

2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones, and all other means of public transportation.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, of ferries, and to supply the light to streets and public places.

4. Public lands to be declared inalienable. They shall be leased to agricultural labor associations. Revocation of all grants of lands by the United States to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with or which are otherwise illegal.

5. Legal incorporation by the States of local Trades Unions which have no national organization.

6. Furthering of workmen's co-operative productive associations by public allowances; such associations to be preferred in the placing of contracts for public works.

7. Inauguration of public works in times of economical depression.

8. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

9. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

10. The United States to have the right of expropriation of running patents, new inventions to be free to all, but inventors to be remunerated by national rewards.

11. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; but smaller incomes to be exempt.

12. Compulsory school education of all children under fourteen years of age, instruction in all educational institutions to be gratuitous and to be made accessible to all by public assistance (furnishing meals, clothes, books, etc.) All instruction to be under the direction of the United States and to be organized on a uniform plan.

13. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

14. Official statistics concerning the condition of labor. Prohibition of the employment of children in the school age, and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Prohibition of the convict labor contract system.

15. All wages to be paid in cash money. Equalization by law of women's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

16. Laws for the protection of life and limbs of working people, and an efficient employers' liability law.

17. Uniform national marriage laws. Divorce to be granted upon mutual consent, and upon providing for the care of the children.

POLITICAL DEMANDS.

1. The people to have the right to propose laws (initiative) and to vote upon all laws of importance (referendum).

2. Abolition of the Presidency, Vice-Presidency and Senate of the United States. An Executive Board to be established, whose members are to be elected, and may at any time be recalled by the House of Representatives as the only legislative body. The States and Municipalities to adopt corresponding amendments to their constitutions and statutes.

3. Municipal self-government.

4. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed, or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of minority representation to be introduced.

5. The members of all legislative bodies to be responsible to, and subject to recall by, the constituency.

6. Uniform law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

7. Separation of all public affairs from religion; church property to be subject to taxation.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party of the United States is a propagandistic party, and

Whereas, The participation in Municipal, County, State and Congressional elections is a good means of agitation,

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party hereby declares itself to be an independent political party for the purpose of participating in such elections; and

Resolved, That faithful allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party and severance of all connection with other political parties shall be a condition of membership in the Socialist Labor Party, all other parties being considered as forming one reactionary mass.

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